2: Hickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1957)
1958 MM1 Aden MM1

new displacing the old is an inevitable process and provided it is done at a reasonable pace need not be disturbing and is often imperceptible. It is the speed of change which matters, and that is what caused the trouble in the Protectorate. In England the change from horse-drawn transport to motor transport took twenty years or more and there was ample time for readjustment. In Aden it took as many days from the time a new major road was open to motor traffic, and the unemployed camel men sat nursing their rifles and wondering how to prevent their animals and themselves from starving. It was not long before they noticed the weapon in their hands and commenced to use it to drive the lorries off the roads. The State and Political Authorities intervened before too much damage was done and negotiations resulted in agreements which restricted the use of lorries to named kinds of merchandise, and so time was gained for readjustment.

The Eastern Aden Protectorate was more affected than the Western by road development and on more than one occasion troops had to be used to persuade the camel men and their friends to be sensible and not to interfere with the lorry traffic which might have had very serious consequences. The Wadi Hadhramaut, that vast cut through the limestone plateau of the Jöl filled with palm groves and white-walled towns, peopled by the most astute and the hardest business men in the world, was subject to droughts which twice in living memory had led to famine: the reason for this had been that the whole irrigation system depended on the availability of bullocks to draw water from the shallow wells and when, during the droughts, the corn crops had failed, the animals had either to be fed on seed grain or be left to die of starvation; in the former case it meant that when the rains did come, there was no seed to sow, in the latter that there were no animals to draw water. The solution was to eliminate the dependence on bullocks and make available to farmers and date garden owners small diesel pumps with which to irrigate their land. They paid cash for the pumps if they could, or if they couldn't they put down a deposit and paid the balance in monthly instalments. A maintenance service, based on a central workshop, which had been set

3:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1938) 1940 MM1 Aden MM1

315 premises were disconnected, of which 100 were eventually reconnected. 312 365

(7) *Other Supplies.*—3,814,000 gallons of bore water were supplied free for flushing sewers and 120,000 gallons for fire fighting and practices.

(8) *Water Analysis—Chlorination.*—Three bacteriological and one chemical analyses of both the raw and the chlorinated water were carried out during the year. The bacteriological analyses all showed very satisfactory results in respect of all the samples for drinking water. 364

The chemical analysis showed that the water was very similar chemically to that tested in 1935 and 1937. It is noteworthy that the sodium chloride (salt) content has not increased.

The whole of the water supply to the Fortress was automatically chlorinated at Isthmus, the dose being ¼ part per million by weight. The water at Sheikh Othman was also safeguarded by placing ¼ lb. of bleaching powder in each tank every morning.

VI.—PRODUCTION

Veterinary

Condition of Live Stock and Meat.—The condition of the live stock from the hinterland was not up to the usual standard, due to cattle being brought in from famine stricken areas. The condition of the live stock from British Somaliland, particularly sheep and goats, was very good. The quality of mutton was 1st class and beef 2nd class. 231 439

Imports from British Somaliland and Djibouti:—72,180 sheep and goats, 157 oxen, 5 cows, 6 ponies, 2 mules.

Imports from Arabian and Red Sea Ports:—1,519 sheep and goats, 5 milk cows, 15 horned cattle, 12 calves, 3 gazelles.

Imports from the hinterland:—1,229 horned cattle, 617 large calves, 373 milk cows, 8,293 goats, kids and sheep, 34 camels, 15 donkeys, 1 pony.

Export from Aden:—3,748 sheep and goats, 20 horned cattle, 16 large calves, 32 camels, 1 donkey, 19 monkeys.

Bovine Contagious Disease.—Rinderpest accounted for 224 deaths among milk cattle and calves of Crater and Tawahi. 232

Preventive Measures.—The epidemic was controlled by the following precautionary measures being taken:—

1. All infected animals were segregated.
2. Stables were regularly disinfected.
3. Cattle were inoculated with anti-Rinderpest serum.
4. Carcasses were incinerated and the movement of horned cattle was controlled.

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Button Factory	Italian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian.
Ship-owning	French, Arab, Indian.
Oil Supply	British, French, Arab.

The most important developments in 1947 were the restriction of output of the weaving and dyeing industries owing to inability to procure the thread or cloth to process and the establishment of the new industries of button-cutting and aluminium-pressing.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. The following statement shows the imports and exports of animals:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Mules*
By land	34,048	4,870	85	12	—
By sea	101,677	180	—	2	29
TOTAL	135,725	5,050	85	14	29

TOTAL EXPORTS OF ANIMALS (BY SEA)

Sheep and goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Dogs*
2,697	28	—	4

Total Exports of Animals by Military . Sheep and goats, 180

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

There are three kinds of schools in the Colony: Government schools under the Director of Education, which are financed directly from Colony funds; schools which Government recognises and assists by means of grants-in-aid both on capital and recurrent costs; and a number of indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls. The public demand for education continued to expand, and applications for admittance to schools outnumbered the available places. To meet this demand it was possible to arrange for a number of extra streams of pupils to be started, as well as for a "special" class for a group of successful candidates

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden MM1

Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was constituted for the Colony of Aden. The Council was inaugurated in January, 1947, and consists of the Governor as President, 4 *ex-officio* members, not more than 4 official members, and not more than 8 unofficial members. A list of members of the Executive and Legislative Councils is attached as Appendix I.

The Governor of the Colony is also Governor of the Aden Protectorate, which is not administered by the Colony Government. In each of the Western and Eastern Protectorates the Governor is represented by a British Agent, who deals with the various Rulers and Treaty Chiefs on the basis of treaties concluded with them.

There is no one Government for the Aden Protectorate; various Rulers and Chiefs are in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The Protectorate includes the island of Socotra.

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Shari'a code of Moslem law is recognised, especially in the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla (ruled by His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Quaiti, K.C.M.G.), which State legislates by published decrees.

During 1947 the local government of the Colony remained vested in the two Township Authorities, the larger being vested in the Fortress Township Authority and the area covered by it embracing the Isthmus and Peninsula with a civilian population of close on 60,000. The Military and the R.A.F. establishments are within this area. The other Authority is known as Sheikh Othman Township Authority and takes its name from the built-up township of 21,000 persons, all non-European, situated some four miles from the Isthmus. The area covered by it includes this township and the remainder of the Colony in which are to be found four small coastal villages the inhabitants of which earn their livelihood mainly by fishing, basket-making and lime-burning, and who look to the built-up area of Sheikh Othman as their main shopping centre. The total population of these villages is approximately 2,000.

The members of the Boards which administer the local government of these two areas are at present appointed by the Governor. The Township Authorities hold fortnightly meetings to superintend the various municipal services such as the control of markets, the maintenance of public health and sanitary services and roads, the provision of recreational facilities for the public and the control of building operations. It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuff stalls in the public markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

During the year the Authorities opened a new market for petty traders and hawkers, a new public bathing-place where baths, with soap and towels provided, can be secured at a nominal fee, and a new cattle stable to accommodate 350 milk cows at Sheikh Othman.

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden MM1

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 65 buses are almost all in individual ownership. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors:

Salt Works	Italian, Indian.
Soap Works	French.
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian.
Aluminium Factory	Indian.
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French.
Ship-owning	British, French, Arab, Indian.

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes. Animals were imported as follows:

TOTAL IMPORTS OF ANIMALS

	Sheep and Goats	*Cattle*	*Camels*	*Horses*	*Donkeys*	*Dogs*
By land	41,393	5,031	44	6	1	Nil
By sea	105,729	76	3	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL	147,122	5,107	47	6	1	13

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Types of School. Schools directly maintained by Government provide primary and lower secondary education through the medium of Arabic, the mother-tongue of the large majority of the population, and higher secondary education through the medium of English. The teaching of English is begun in the first standard of the lower secondary school, the suggestion for its introduction into the primary schools having been rejected by reason of pressure for fuller teaching of Arabic.

Aided schools similarly provide primary and lower secondary education through the media of English, Gujrati, Hebrew and Urdu.

There are also a number of unrecognised indigenous and Quranic schools for both boys and girls.

The public demand for educational expansion was very impressive. There was much pleasure expressed at the provisions of the Five-Year Plan but this was tempered with much scepticism. The "special" class worked well and all pupils passed into the Government Secondary School.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors; conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of their proprietors :

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Education Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad; to give as full training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The Department also gives financial and other assistance to a considerable number of assisted and independent schools.

The educational programme in Government schools, which is followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden M MI

respect of injury to third parties. This legislation is similar to that which has existed in the United Kingdom for many years. 494

The Medical Practitioners (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 8 of 1952), which made it an offence for a person to practice medicine in the Colony unless registered under the Ordinance. It has also deleted the provision under which the practice of native systems was permitted, since treatment by qualified practitioners is now available in the Colony. 759

The Ordinance also made provision for the control of the sale and publication of advertisements of cures. [278]

The Distribution of German Enemy Property Ordinance (No. 9 of 1952), which was based on the Distribution of German Enemy Property Act, 1949, of the United Kingdom, and which made local provision for the collection, realisation and distribution of property in the Colony which belonged to German owners on 3rd September, 1939. It provided that creditors in the Colony should have a first charge on such assets in Aden. 648 425

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 12 of 1952), which prohibited the carriage or conveyance of animals in such a manner as to cause them unnecessary suffering. It also enabled rules to be made to regulate the conditions under which animals should be carried by sea. 231

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 14 of 1952), which made it obligatory for persons publishing newspapers to give security for any damages which a court may award against them in a libel suit. It also provided for the correction of articles and other reports in local newspapers which contain factual statements which either are false or distorted. 204

The Port Ordinance (No. 15 of 1952), which amended and consolidated the law relating to the Port of Aden and matters ancillary thereto. It replaced the Indian Ports Act, 1908, and also the Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927. 505

The Port Trust (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 16 of 1952), which authorised the Trustees of the Port of Aden to raise money by way of loans or temporary borrowing in order to carry out the duties imposed upon them under the principal Ordinance. It also gave statutory recognition to the practice that all port dues, fees and charges should be credited to the Trustees.

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 17 of 1952), which brought within the scope of the principal Ordinance locally engaged civilian staff of departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. In Aden this virtually means local civilians employed by Her Majesty's Forces. 464 465

It also increased the minimum payment of compensation, in the case of injury to a workman resulting in permanent total incapacity, from *Shs.*1,050 to *Shs.*1,500 and the maximum from *Shs.*15,000 to *Shs.*18,000 which latter amount represents 24 months' earnings of a workman whose monthly earnings do not exceed *Shs.*750.

This Ordinance has not yet been brought into force.

The Government Guards (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1952), which provided mainly for the better enforcement of discipline in the Force 703